DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE.

BECENT OCCURRENCES IN THE LAND OF FLOWERS

A New Orleans Man Improves His Well and Makes it Flow 700 Gallons a Minute-An Attempt to Establish a Colony in Ealdwin, Ala. Other Matters of Interest.

Many of the more extensive manufactories in the city, where large quantities of water are necessary, have resorted to the use of arte-sian wells, and while the supply furnished has in most cases proved adequate, and the water antisfactory to taste and smell, in some instances larger quantities than could be sup-plied by the drove wells were wanted.

To increase the flow of water has been ometimes difficult, if not altogether impossible, but the question has been at last solved in a satisfactory manner, and a flow of water

sometimes difficult, if not altogether impossible, but the question has been at last solved in a satisfactory manner, and a flow of water from a single well of 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours is an accomplished fact.

Among the fallacies regarding artesian water in this city was one that it could not be used for the manufacture of ice. This was disproved by the management of the Crescent City Ice Manufacturing Company, who used it for that purpose from the first.

Two artesian wells, 740 feet deep each, were driven in the yard of the factory, on Front, between Lafayette and Foydras streets, the first firmishing water at the rate of sixty gallons per minute, and the other eighty gallons. Recently the company added a new thirty-ton ice machine to their plant, and a larger supply of water was necessary. A third drove well was determined upon, but even with this addition, should it flow at the rate of eighty gallons per minute, it would not prove sufficient for their purposes.

Captain S. J. Whitesides, of Savannah, Ga., who is vice-president of the New Orleans company, determined to venture on an experiment to increase the flow of water, and that the was successful can be demonstrated by a visit to the company's works, where the flow of water will astonish all. Instead of an outpour of 80 gallons per minute at the surface of the ground he has secured an unremitting flow of 700 gallons per minute at the surface and sparkling, for it is slightly impregnated with carbonic acid gas and is devoid of taste. Captain Whitesides found in Savannah that by cutting off the pipe twenty feet below the surface and attaching to the end a pump the flow of water greatly increased. He concluded to try the experiment here. About a month ago the pipe (one inch in diameter) having been obtained, he set to work. First he stopped the flow and commenced digging a well about thirty-five feet in circumference around the pipe. He had dug down twenty feet, and secured the sides with a brick well. A pump with a cylinder 18x34 inches wit

feet distant, affected by the discharge of the immense quantities of water.

Captain Whitesides says by this means a supply of 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours is attainable, while, by lowering the pump to a still greater depth, the supply would be still larger, and could readily be increased to 2,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.—New Orleans Picayune.

hours.—New Orleans Picayane.

An Italian Colony in Baldwin, Alabama.
The effort now being made, with every prospect of success, to establish an Italian colony in Baldwin county, is deserving of more than passing notice. We have already seen how a German of foresight established a few years ago in this State a colony of Germans at Culiman and soon transformed that barren region into a pequions and thrifty community. The lands and climate of South Alabama are as well adapted to an Italian colony as these thement of Italians at Vineland, New Jersey, where the soil is very similar to that of our Baldwin county. The farms there average twenty acres. Mr. Landis, who sold the land to the colony, says that they invariably pay for their places and get along well. There is not an Italian in the poorhouse and there is not a beggar among them. The Italians are chaste, industrious and saving. They are clean farmers, painstaking and they know how to make both ends meet. They grow vegetables and small fruits for the New York market. They do not seek to make the staple crops which only the rich landowners with ample means and improved machinery can afford to grow, but they content themselves with such fruits and vegetables as are needed to supply the table and improved machinery can afford to grow, but they content themselves with such fruits and vegetables as are needed to supply the table and improved machinery can afford to grow, but they content themselves with such fruits and vegetables as managed and developed, Fortunately there are many Italians arready settled in Mobile who have acquired postion and ioning and the second of the second of the second of the property managed and developed, Fortunately there are many Italians aiready settled in Mobile who have acquired postion and ioning, and the new counters will find a warm welcome. Italy is population as had any leading the trainst and counting to this intention, and the new counters, and very managed and developed, Fortunately there are many Italians aiready settled in An Italian Colony in Baldwin, Alabama.

A Hopeful Spirit.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche thus writes to that paper under recent date: The Mississippi delta from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico presents a most interesting subject for study and reflection. Within its area there are 29,000 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres of land unsurpassed in fertility, and with forests of hardwood timbers sufficient to make all the furniture that this great country will need for years to come. The mighty Mississippi river, the inland sea and great national thoroughfare, traverses this delta for a thousand miles, and bears upon its bosom the commerce of 30,000,000 of our people. A Hopeful Spirit.

delta for a thousand miles, and bears upon its bosom the commerce of 30,000,000 of our people.

At this time Congress h.s.a bill before it to donate \$10,000,000(toward building new levees and repairing the old ones. With this aid a complete line of embankment will be erected throughout its entire length, and the whole of this great and grand country will be protected from overflow. When that is accomplished the delta will have no rival in her wealth and riches. According to the census of 1880 the total value of the lands of the delta amounted to \$107,000,000. If protected and improved they would be worth, in comparison to the alluvial lands of other States, not less than \$200,500,000. The value per acre of the products would not fall short of \$30.

At that yield, the delta would annually produce not less than \$300,000,000, or 2,000,000 bales of cotton. Under careful enlivation, this yield could be increased to 15,000,000 counting in the value of the seed.

If we will contrast the delta of the Mississippi in the value of the seed.

If we will contrast the delta of the Mississippi in the value of the seed.

If we will contrast the delse the presents an exact parallel, it will clearly show that we have not over-estimated the subject. With a total area of 14,808 square miles (not quite one-half the area of the Mississippi delta), it is the wealthiest and most densely populated country on the globe. With the knowledge of these facts, and the lessons taught us by the Dutch, we should hasten the development of this, nature's great garden. It has been only a few years since there was only a marrow gauge railroad of twenty miles in the whole of the Yazoo basin. Now there are over six hundred miles of standard gauge road in full operation, and many hundred miles projected. In another decade the miles of railroad in the Yazoo basin will be counted by thousands instead of

protection from overflow, which induces population and capital.

The vast improvement in wealth, population and comforts of life that has occurred in the Yazoo basin should be a good lesson to the St. Francis basin. Through said basin railroads have been in operation since 1855, and for the want of protection from annual overflows the material wealth and population has almost been at a standstill. It would have been a splendid investment for the city of Memphis if they had spent the nonex necessary to protect that great agricultural field from overflow. The nullions of bules of cotton that it would have produced, and the millions of tons of groceries that they would have bought would have made this the largest and wealthiest city in the West. It is useless to preach to dull and deaf ears. All of these facts have been patent to the people, but alas, Memphis is held in thradom by a few rich men, and until there are several grand and beautiful funerals there will be uphill work to push her forward in the march of improvements. Full back the cartain and look at this country fifty years from now, with its millions of teening population, numerous cities and thousands of towns. Memphis will sit upon her blind with one million of inhabitants, and the glory of her greatness will blossom forth from one thousand commercial and historical monuments.

February 7, 1891.

menuments.

Tebruary 7, 1891.

A STORY OF THE DAY.

Berrary 16, 1865.

It was a mest unique weeding that took place in Groce church, New York, on the 10th of February, 1893. The contracting purities were Charles S. Stratuo, better known as General Too Thomb, and Miss Lavinia Warren. February 10, 1865.

It was a mest unique weeding that took place in Groce church, New York, on the 10th of February, 1893. The contracting purities were Charles S. Stratuo, better known as General Too Thomb, and Miss Lavinia Warren. Crowks were present both in the church to witness the ceremony uniting these thy specimens of humanity and on the outside to catch a ghingse of them to church to witness the ceremony uniting these thy specimens of humanity and on the outside to catch a ghingse of them of the church to the church of the church

Metamorphoses of Paul Jones.

There are a few great characters with whom time and history have dealt so harshly as with Paul Jones. The personality of that bluff scalog has been varied by novelists and playwrights to suit their pleasure, until now, behold him personified by a comely damsel in tights! Within a week a newspaper of this city has referred to him as "the farmous buccaneer," a missapellation for which the writer ought to be pullo-led. Paul Jones, who raised the first American flag to the masthead, who first humbled the navy of Great Britain, who led the only American invaining party that ever landed on the British lion's domain—Paul Jones was a great national character, and to class him with the buccaneers is protanation. The nationality of the luckless Jones, too, has been varied to suit the tastes of remancers and andences. Cooper's scalade of "The Pilot," of which the American was the hero, so pleased the English people that a dramatist put it in the form of a play. But to molify national pride the playwright made Jones an English admiral landang on the coast of France. Now we discover a fremch libretist shifting the scene, vesting the protean Paul with a French ancestry and setting him to fight the Spaniards.

However, this is all right, Paul Jones, like

developed that finally led him to retire from the beginning that finally led him to retire from the beginning that that finally led him to retire from the legal that that finally led him to retire from the legal that the final part of the beginning that the final part of the beginning that the final part of the legal that the final part of period of the legal that the final part of the legal that the least of the legal that the lega

A PRINCELY MASQUERADER.

The Duke of Orleans Visits Russia Under an Assumed Title.

A special cable dispatch from London says: The Duke of Orleans has gone to Russia without the consent of his father, the Count of

out the consent of his father, the Count of Paris, and is traveling under the title of the Comte de Never. At first the Czar was somewhat embarrissed at the inexpected visit of the helic of the French pretender, and his first impulse was to ignore it, but a letter from the Princess Waldemar of Denmark seemed to have smoothed matters. The young man was in consequence invited to lunch at the winter palace yesterday, and will hereafter not be overlooked by the court officials having the arrangement of imperial functions.

These escapades on the part of the impulsive prince are a source of intense annoyance to his father, whose timidity and shruking from publicity are well known. The Duke has now informed the Count that in choosing a wife he will consult only his own inclimations, and that if he meets at any of the courts of Europe a princess to his liking he will propose. In case he should not be so fortunate ne will wed a girl of good lineage who is already a Roman Catholic or who is willing to espouse her husband's religion. The Duke is said to be deeply attached to a young lady belonging to one of the best families in England, but who has no fortune and does not appreciate her royal admirer. The latter is evidently destined to play a peculiar and original part in the private history of the royal houses of Europe. His moral sense is very high, but he has a very decided will of his own.

PLANTER AND FARMER.

USEFUL NOTES OF INTEREST TO AG-RICULTURISTS.

Best Grain With Which to Feed Cows_Variety of the First Importance-The Evil

Professor W. A. Henry says persons often write him for information as to what is the best grain feed for cows. Through a long fully arrived at the conclusion that there is really no best of anything in the world. Each with feeds. First of all the dairyman should with feeds. First of all the duaryman spound seek variety. Cows, like people, appreciate a change in diet; indeed he knows of no ani-mal on the farm that will pay better for little attentions than the cow.

Of the grains, corn and meal has its place. It certainly produces milk, cream and butter of good quality. Some of our best feeders

On Surface Mannaring.

Mr. L. B. Fierce, often quoted in these columns, writes to the agricultural department of the New York Tribune that long experience and observation has settled him in the conviction that the only correct way of first applying ordinary farmmanness to lands, no matter what the character of the land, is to another than the character of the land, is by West Johnston & Co.

Fastion for the next crop, and the earlier it can
be applied the lectter. We are of the opinion
that he is entirely correct, and we have strong
backing in the well-known fact that for the
cost pine regions no lands seemal good "cowpamed" hands in point of productiveness. Of
course these cow-penned hinds are lands upon
which has been made a surface application of
manure. The mere tramping over the lands
by the cattle could have done them no good,
since it was necessary to break and pulverize
them before putting in the crop.
In a generally dry summer like the last,
says Mr. Pierce, working manures in and
about the bills, and especially coarse manurs, left the manures to do comparatively
little good, since there was not moisture
eviously applied to the surface the entire field
was converted into a compost heap, as it were
of strength in proportion to the quantity of
manure applied. Indeed, if the manure applied to the hill or in the row was strawy, it
did positive damage to light lands, by causing
them to burn out worse than they would
otherwise lave done.

Mr. Pierce first observed the advantage of
surface application years ago, when a farm
changed hands early in the season, and the
mew occupant found in the barnyard manure
sufficient for a good dressing for the coern and
potatores. A portion of it was spread upon
the land at once, while the remainder was
held back to be applied on the surface after
planting, and before the cultivator was put in
for the first time. In six weeks both crops

had made nearly double the growth of similar crops in adjacent fields; that had been treated in the old way. Last year part of a piece of corn on very poor ground was manured so late that it could be done only after the ploughing; the manure was then thoroughly worked in with the disk pulverizer; the corn on this part of the field took the lead from the beginning, and by the middle of August presented a vigorous, dark-green appearance, while the rest, manured in the hill and row, before or at the time of planting, was pale and siekly. Even for plants that are at once set out in the ground, like strawberries, geraniums and the like, surface-manuring has proved to be the best in several trials. The main objection to surface-manuring with coarse manure is the obstruction to the drill or planter, but he finds that if the manure can be applied two or three weeks before the land is to be worked it will give comparatively little trouble.

Then, there is another thing to take into account in connection with surface manuring of the growing crop. The manure acts as a mulch, even though it should appear to be worked beneath the surface. If out of sight it will still remain near the surface, and thus each rain will carry down from it to the roots of the plants a feast of liquid manure—manure put into the very condition that it must assume before it can be taken by the plants. If down among the roots of the plants that liquid plant food will pass below the roots and be best—if above the roots the rains will carry it directly to them.

On Making Good Butter.

A well-informed dairyman says skill in the management of the cows, the milk and the cream, will be rewarded with good butter, no matter what kind of a churn be used, but it is generally conceded in the latter days of advancement, that one without a dash is best. The comension caused by the peculiar motion of the swing, and the box churn is supposed to be more conducive to the perfect functions of butter globales, and the buttermilk is more thoughtly washed out than when the old-style paddles are used. Good butter, however, is not dependent upon the kind of churn; its qualities are regulated vasily more by the handling and manipulation than by any implement employed in its production. Proper food for the cows, constant observation of cheanliness, correct riponing of the cream, observance of temperatures, pure air in the diary-room and common-sense methods applied in all the details of hatter making will

American poultry men like big fowls and ney therefore like the Brahmas.

A Washington Bint, Class. By Gail Hamilton. D. Appleton & Cc. For Sale by West, Johnston & Co.

& Co.

THROUGH MAGIC GLASSES AND OTHER LECTURES;
a sequel to the Faryland of Science. By Arsbella R. Buckley. D. Appleton & Co. For sale by West Johnston & Co. Passion, By G. Vere Tyler, Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Echoes From the Turf, the Stage and the

The cracks entered in the great spring handicaps that are wintering at Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay are kept in easy training and

caps that are wintering at Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay are kept in easy training and good health by daily walks under the sheds that surround the long stables. There were never so many equine wonders at the seaside in winter before. The tracks and bonlevard are not in fit condition for logging the horses at present, so little is known as to their present form, but there is little doubt in the minds of trainers that the winner of the Soburban is now stabled at Gravesend or Sheepshead Bay. Perhaps so. Time will tell.

For the supremacy as a saleable production the thoroughbred and the trotter are now running a neck-and-neck race, and the question arises as to which will wear the honors for 1891. The answer must be left for the records to decide; but one thing, the horses of America have become at least the country's pride. With the results before them as the figures of 1890 show, the man must be near-sighted and narrow, minded, indeed, that would hesitate in risking capital in a production which is not only always saleable, but in many instances bring prices which in themselves are a small fortune even in this age of millionaires. In his great work on the horse, Frank Forrester predicted that skillful breeding—the blending of winning lines of bleed-would result in rearing of high types of the horse to a standard of perfection that would force his recognition into the busy markets of the greatest industries of the country. He spoke as a prophet, 1890 witnessed his prophecy fulfilled.

Charles Mitchell, the slugger, is to play in

ecy fulfilled. Charles Mitchell, the slugger, is to play in

experience with Lawyer Marsh and the speciatre business. Mr. Hofele is her manus and until her new play is ready she will be a part in the farce comedy "Out of Sights." Reports an coming in from all parts of a country of preparation that horse owners making for the coming season, and in a detime watch-heading trials will be the order, the day.

Good judges say that the winner of the Shorehard is wintering at the Shorehard.

THE TOWER,

201 and 203

EAST BROAD STREET.

Many novelties, in Spring Dress Goods Just | Children's Reefer Jackets, in all colors to Twenty Pieces Fine All Wood Puritan Chev-jots, 41 inches wide, only 50c. in tan, gray,

jots, 41 inches wide, only 50c. in tan, gray, brown, blue, &c. One lot of All Wool Plaids, 44 inches wide, 50c. All Wool Boncle, 44 inches wide, in gray

jet and blue blacks, 42c. One lot All Wool Hemettas, SilkPinish, extra

wide, 75c.

Priestly's Fine Black, Silk Finish, Sudded
Henreta somethic for uretta, something new, \$1,00. i Silk-Warp Gloria, 40 inches wide, \$1.15. lot Fine Silk Finish Drape Dalma, 40-b 80e.

Hemetta, something new, \$1.00.
Black Silk-Warp Gloria, 40 inches wide, \$1.15.
One lot Fine Silk Finish Drape Dalma, 40, inch, 80c.
Priestly's Black Silk-Warp Drape Dalma at \$1.40, worth \$2.00.
Priestly's Black Silk-Warp Sudded Henretta at \$1.60, worth \$2.15.
Black Monie Cloth, 40 inches wide, silk finish, at \$1.00.
Black Monie Cloth, 40 inches wide, silk finish, at \$1.00.
Fine Word Cashmere, 34-inch, 124-c.
Fine Black Crepe Cloth, 32-lach, 114-c.
Fine Black Crepe Cloth, 36-inch, 25c.

Billes.

Black China Silk, 20 inches wide, 50c, and \$1.00. China Silk, 22 inches wide, 75c, and \$1.00. China Silks in red, white and cream, 33c, 18 inch xide Satins, in all colors, 25c. Black Faille, 22 inches wide, 50c. Biack Faille, extra weight and width, \$1.00, Evening Shades in Faille, at \$1.00. Point d'Esprit, in all colors, 70c, China Silks, in all colors, 33 inches wide, 58c.

One case of French Satteens, in remnants, 8%c. Another case of those Elegant 10c, and 12/2c. Ginghams to be sold Monday at 6%c. One case of Musian d'India, 36 inches wide, very fine and guaranteed to wash, just the thing for children's dresses, boys' and ladies' shirt-waists, to be sold at 10c; the regular

A Full Line of the BestiCity made at prime

Our stock in this line is better than ever had before, and the prices is lowest. They are all well made as

Cassimere, formen and boys' wear,25

One case Prussian Canton Cloths, 36 inches wide, 10c.

100 Ladies' Blazer Jackets, just received, in gray, tan, bine, brown, black, and all colors, at \$3.25.

Check Muslins, Plain Muslins, Lane Striped Muslins, Plain Muslins, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Crash Muslins, Plain Mus

JULIUS SYCLE & SON,

201 and 203

EAST BROAD STREET.

EARLY SPRING NOVELTIES

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT

If you wish to buy some of the New Goods for Spring Wear and make them up, while your dressmaker has the time to give you proper attention, come to our establishment, and we will do our best to please your fancy.

We are showing many novelties in Dress Goods, which will sell rapidly, and cannot be found later on. The largest line of pretty Plain and Striped, also small checked effects, ever shown by us, also every imaginable shade of silk-finished Henriettas and Serges, suitable for Spring wear. We can show you some entirely new styles of Black Dress Goods in pretty striped and figured effects, the latest goods produced.

New India and China Silks in the Spring patterns, something lovely; call and see them. Also a full line of evening shades in India and China Silks at the lowest prices.

The most complete line of White Goods we have ever shown. There is scarcely anything in this line that you cannot find here. We also show a most perfect line of Swiss and Cambride Embroideries, Torchon, Medici, Val and other Laces; black and colored Drapary Nots, Laceand Swiss Flouncings. All over Embroideries, Tuckings, Yokings and Reverings. If you are belong for Wash Dress for Spring, we offer you a rare stock to select from. All the new styles in Ginghams at 8½c., 10c., 12½c., 16½c., and 25c. a yard.

New Outing Cloths and Flannecicties at 10c, and 12½c. a yard, equal in styles to much higher priced grades. A new stock of Embroidered and Fancy Handkerchiefs at low prices.

New Fans, New Hosiery, New Gloves for Spring wear.

A farewell to our Blankets for this season. We have about fifty pairs on hand, some slightly soiled by dust, which you can buy of us at almost one-half their former prices. Come this week or they will be sold. Our stock of Carpets, Rugs and Portners are offered to you at greatly reduced prices, as we need the room for other goods. Misses' and Chidren's heeier and Blazer Jackets; a new stock at low figures. A special feature for this week only.

To any customer purchasing for eash \$3 worth of goods, we w

THALHIMER BROTHERS,

FIFTH AND BROAD STS.